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COUNTRY Czechoslovakia

REPORT

SUBJECT Military Manpower Procedures, Military Training in Universities, Pay and Allowances, Reserve Programs and Training, and Ammunition Plants and Storage Areas

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1. a report dealing with miscellaneous topics in the field of military manpower procedures, such as conscription procedures, military training conducted in universities, information on pay and allowances, retirement benefits, Soviet military advisors, the military reserve program, etc. A description of two ammunition plants in the Adamov area, and a gunpowder storage area is also provided.

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ARMY review completed.

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8 January 1958

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION ON CZECHOSLOVAK MILITARY MANPOWER

AND AMMUNITION PLANTS

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Summary : This report gives information on military manpower in Czechoslovakia, including information on conscripts, military training for university students, miscellaneous military personnel information pertaining to active duty service and retirement, Soviet military advisors, the Officer's Honor Court, reservists, and reserve training. Fragmentary information is given on the Adamovska-Skodovka ammunition plant, an unidentified underground ammunition plant near ADAMOV, and a gunpowder storage area in the vicinity of ADAMOV.

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**MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION ON CZECHOSLOVAK MILITARY MANPOWER
AND AMMUNITION PLANTS**

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The following is a list of coordinates of towns used in this report:

ADAMOV	(N49-19, E16-40)
HRUBA VODA	(N49-40, E17-25)
LIBAVA	(N49-43, E19-31)
MILOVICE	(N50-14, E14-54)
PROSTEJOV	(N49-28, E17-07)
STERNBERK	(N49-44, E17-18)

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A. MISCELLANEOUS MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL INFORMATION

1. Conscripts

a. Term of Service

Conscripts normally were called into the service at the age of 19 for a two year period. Prior to 1953 personnel assigned to the Air Force and to specialized army units were required to serve three years in the service. In September or October of 1953 at Bory Airfield in PILSEN, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] that personnel assigned to these specialized units would be required to serve only the normal two years. Shortly after this order was issued, [REDACTED] a political indoctrination course [REDACTED] stated that the reason the Ministry of National Defense had decreased the period of service for these specialized personnel to two years was to improve the morale of the troops.

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Personnel who were assigned to the specialized units were constantly complaining about the extra year they were required to serve and their morale was low. The secondary reason was that civilian industry also needed men to fill job vacancies in the factories. The class inducted in 1950 was the last one to serve the complete three-year tour; the next and succeeding classes were required to serve only a two-year period.

b. Deferments

It was common knowledge that the following types of deferments from the service were granted:

(1) Medical

All permanently disabled personnel and personnel who had an incurable disease were permanently deferred or exempt.

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(2) Students

Students who graduated from high school had to request deferment from military service if they wanted to continue their studies at schools of higher education. The draft board normally approved applications only from students who were in the upper half of their graduating class.

(3) Essential Industrial Workers

For workers in essential industries, the worker's employer had to submit an application for deferment on behalf of the worker.

(4) Hardship

If an individual could prove that he or his family would undergo undue hardship if drafted he could be deferred from the military service.

c. Draft System**(1) Initial Registration**

All male personnel were required to register with the draft board when they reached their 18th birthday. Registration consisted of giving personal data about themselves.

(2) Preliminary Processing

Personnel of draft age normally were called to the draft board for preliminary processing in May or June of each year. This lasted one day, and upon completion of this processing they were sent home with instructions to wait until they were recalled again. The processing consisted of the following phases: completion of a record of detailed personal information, a medical examination, and a determination of the individual's classification.

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(3) Draft Board Classification

It was common knowledge that each person who processed through the draft board was given a certain classification. the classification designations in service records of conscripts in 1954 and also discussed this subject with other military personnel. The classifications were as follows:

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Classification A: Capable of service without limitation.

Classification B: Capable of service without arms because of medical reasons.

Classification C: Not capable of military service because of medical reasons. Personnel with permanent disabilities or incurable diseases were given a permanent Classification C. Personnel with minor disabilities or curable diseases were required to report again for re-examination at a prescribed time set by the doctor at the draft board. In a few cases where an individual had a minor disability, he was given limited military training for three, six, or nine months and then transferred to the reserves.

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Classification D¹: Capable of limited non-sensitive service. This included politically unreliable and criminal personnel. Such personnel received six weeks of military training without arms and were sent to Auxiliary Technical Battalions (Pomochny Technicky Prapor) where they performed such tasks as building airfields, repairing roads, loading and unloading trucks, etc.

(4) Draft Notices

Draft notices (svolavaci listek) normally were sent out by mail for personnel to report either on 1 April or 1 November of a particular year to a designated assembly area. At the assembly area personnel were divided into groups by the draft board depending on the branch of service they were assigned to. An officer was put in charge of each group and he escorted them to their respective training center (Priijmac).

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(5) Mobilization

personnel in the class of 1937 drafted on 1 November 1956 and 1 April 1957 the majority of the class was drafted and if there were any members of the class of 1937 who had not been drafted on these dates, they would be the first personnel to be drafted on 1 November 1957. the class of 1936 was drafted on 1 November 1955 and 1 April 1956 and that a new year class had been called each year since 1950.

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(6) Local Draft Boards

Local draft boards were located in each town where a district headquarters (Okresni Mesto) was located. The draft board conducted the initial processing of conscripts into military service, such as a medical examination, completion of a personal history statement, and classification. They also retained at the district military headquarters the military records of all personnel who had been demobilized and transferred to the reserves. In the case of total mobilization, these local draft boards would be the office which would call reservists to active duty and which would give them their wartime mobilization assignments.

Draft boards did not necessarily have a permanent building for processing conscripts but would usually be set up temporarily in a public building, such as a school or a court house during the April and November induction periods. Permanent files and administrative records of the draft boards were maintained at the main office of the district military administration (Okresni Vojenska Sprava). Draft boards were manned by military personnel, with the exception of the clerk-typists. When military doctors were not available, draft boards were authorized to use civilian doctors for medical examinations.

The following personnel normally were assigned to the local draft boards, however this number could be changed, depending on the number of conscripts to be drafted:

Commanding Officer	1	Major
Executive Officer	1	Major
Political Officer	1	Major
Medical Officer	3	Captain or higher
Clerk-typist	2	Civilian

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d. Replacement Cycle (See Annex A.)

After conscripts were given a preliminary examination and were classified, the draft board notified the Regional Military Replacement Office (Vojenska Krajska Doplnovaci Sprava) of the number of persons processed and of the classification given each individual.

The Regional Military Replacement Office, after totaling the number of conscripts from all the draft boards under their jurisdiction, would forward the total number of conscripts, by classification, to the Ministry of National Defense.

All units of the Armed Forces were required to submit, sufficiently in advance, a requisition for personnel needed, based on the peace-time TO and expected losses during the coming year, as of 1 April and 1 November of each year, to the Armed Forces headquarters (Velitelstvy Vojsek) which, in turn, would total the number of personnel by branches and forward the totals to the Ministry of National Defense. Border Guard and Interior Guard units submitted requisitions to the Ministry of the Interior which also consolidated the totals and forwarded them to the Ministry of National Defense.

In the Ministry of National Defense, quotas were determined from the requisitions received from the Armed Forces and the Ministry of the Interior, and the conscripts available. These quotas were sent to the Regional Military Replacement Office which, in turn, sent quotas to the local draft boards.

Local draft boards sent out draft notices to conscripts to report to an assembly area on either 1 April or 1 November of each year. At this time conscripts received their assignments to certain branches of the service and proceeded to their respective training camps for basic military training.

e. Extension of Term of Service

Conscripts were not retained in service for longer than a 24-month period except in special cases authorized by the Ministry of National Defense. Since 1953 the Ministry of National Defense had extended the period of Border Guard service to 27 months and that of the Air Force to 26 months because of the specialized "on the job" training needed before an individual could properly perform his duties.

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after completion of basic military training an individual could volunteer for career service in his branch or in another branch of the service. If he volunteered for his own branch, he could extend his tour for only one additional year, but if he volunteered for another branch of the service, he was required to extend his tour for an additional two years. Volunteers were required to submit an application for career service to their CO. If the CO approved the application, he would make a statement that the volunteer was a good soldier who would be an asset to the service.

Conscripts who were approved for service as a career NCO were automatically promoted to sergeant (Cetar). If he already held the grade of sergeant or sergeant first class, he was automatically promoted to the next higher grade. Master sergeants were required to attend OCS before being promoted to junior lieutenant (podporucik). Should the CO disapprove the application, no further action would be taken and the conscript would remain in his unit for his required time and then be transferred to the reserves.

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2. University Students

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a. Military Training in Universities

Students were required to attend military training classes four hours per week every year while attending the university, as part of their studies. Instruction was given by regular army officers, who were assigned to local army units with the primary function of instructing university students. One hour each week was devoted to army basic drill, one hour to army tactics, and the other two hours covered such subjects as air defense, chemical warfare defense, leadership, and specialized branch subjects.

All students were required to attend summer training every year for a six weeks period at their respective branch camps while attending the university. They were assigned to training units as privates and, based on their work and performance of duty, were promoted to higher enlisted grades. Upon graduation, the grade normally attained was that of sergeant (setar). [redacted] some graduates held lower or higher grades, but he did not know of any specific examples. Students were issued army uniforms at the camp and when they departed they were required to turn in the uniforms. Students were not paid for this six week tour of duty.

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b. Uniforms for University Training (See Annex B)

The army issued the military uniforms which were required to be worn during the four hour training periods in universities to the school authorities, who issued them to the students. When a student graduated, he was required to return the uniform to the school authorities. Students had only one uniform for both summer and winter wear. It consisted of a jacket, trousers, cap, belt, overcoat, and shoes. A shirt and tie were not issued and students were authorized to wear a civilian shirt and tie of their choice (without restriction as to color or design) with the uniform. Students did not wear any grade insignia. One to six gold bars 7 cm long and 1 cm wide were worn on the left sleeve of the jacket to indicate the number of years the student had been attending the university.

The trousers were similar to the American army fatigue trousers. The belt was the British army web belt which was worn by the Czechoslovak Army prior to WW II. Belt did not have a buckle but had a clamp device to hold it in place. Shoes were of the same type as those used in the Czechoslovak Army. The overcoat was the French type used by the Czechoslovak Army prior to WW II.

c. Post University Training

Students were required to enter the service after graduation in the grade they attained at their summer training camp periods. After a period of three to six months, students were promoted to junior lieutenant (Podporucik) and transferred to the reserves.

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Students who desired to become regular army officers received the grade of captain and were sent to an organization for duty.

3. Military Personnel Information

a. Transfers

(1) Branch of Service Transfers

A transfer between branches of the Armed Forces was possible but was very rare.

[redacted] a friend in the Air Force, Frantisek PLSEK, [redacted] was transferred to an Auxiliary Technical Battalion in 1950 because he was found to be politically unreliable.

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(2) Transfers Between Units

Transfers from unit to unit within the same branch of service was possible, but rare. Conscripts normally remained with the same unit until transferred to the reserves. It was normal for officers and career NCO's to remain with the same unit for 10 years or more.

Commanders of divisions and separate regiments were authorized to approve transfers for EM within their own units. Transfer of EM from unit to unit at the same level was usually approved by the next higher command. All officers' transfers had to be approved by the Ministry of National Defense. Transfers were approved only for the needs of the service and in cases of undue hardship. The Army paid travel expenses for military personnel and their dependents who were transferred from one area to another.

(3) Timing of Transfers

In the Czechoslovak army there was what was termed the "Military Training Year" (vojensky vycvikovy rok) which began 15 November and ended 31 October of each year. The period between 1 November and 15 November was known as the "preparation period" (pripravna doba). It was only during this preparation period that personnel were authorized to be transferred from one unit to another. Requests for transfers had to be submitted in July in order for the application to be processed by 1 November.

(1) Finance Offices

Finance offices normally were located at regimental level. The Finance Officer, with an armed guard, would go to the local bank on payday morning to pick up the money for payment of troops. Troops were paid on the 15th of every month. Officers and career NCO's were paid at the finance office, and all other troops were paid in their company area by a company officer who went to Finance and picked up the payroll.

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(2) Officer Pay**(a) Basis of Pay and Allowances**

Officers were paid by grade, function, and longevity. The pay by grade was small in proportion to the pay by function. After the first two years of commissioned service, officers received a 5 percent of basic pay longevity increase. For every five year period of commissioned service an officer received an 5 percent additional pay increase. For example: An officer commissioned in 1950 would receive a 5 percent pay increase in 1952, a 5 percent increase in 1955, and then a 5 percent pay increase every five years thereafter. In addition to monetary pay, officers also received clothing and quarters. Officers with dependents received a dependents' allowance and also, because of their dependents, their deductions for income tax were less than that of a single officer.

(b) Pay Based on Grade

Pay for officers by grade was as follows:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Monthly Pay</u>
Junior Lieutenant	400 crowns
Lieutenant	500 crowns
Senior Lieutenant	600 crowns
Captain	700 crowns
Major	900 crowns
Lieutenant Colonel	1100 crowns
Colonel	1500 crowns

(c) Dependent Allowances

Dependent allowances for officers as well as EM were as follows:

<u>Dependents</u>	<u>Monthly Allowance</u>
Wife	None
1 child	79 crowns
2 children	220 crowns
3 children	300 crowns

If an officer had more than three children, the dependents' allowance would be increased

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(3) Pay and Allowances for Career Enlisted Personnel

personnel, [redacted] for career enlisted personnel, [redacted] pay was considerably higher than the pay for conscript EM. Career EM were authorized the standard dependents' allowance but were not eligible to receive the additional dependents' allowance granted to conscripts. Career EM received longevity pay on the same basis as officers.

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(4) Pay and Allowances for Conscript Enlisted Personnel

Conscript EM were paid by grade only. Their dependents received the standard dependents' allowance directly from the government. If the parents of a conscript EM could not support the soldier's family while he was in the service, the government would furnish his family an additional dependents' allowance of 700 to 1200 crowns per month, depending on the number of dependents. In addition to monetary pay, conscript EM received clothing, subsistence, and quarters.

Pay for conscript EM was as follows:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Monthly Pay</u>
Private	80 crowns
Private First Class	95 crowns
Corporal	110 crowns
Sergeant	125 crowns
Sergeant First Class	140 crowns
Master Sergeant	150 crowns

c. Uniforms

(1) Issue and Replacement of Uniforms

Regular army officers and career NCO's were issued new dress and work uniforms every two years. Uniforms were made by local tailors who received the material direct from the army. Each man was required to report to the tailor for fitting. Officers received one pair of long trousers and one pair of riding trousers with the dress uniform. A new overcoat was issued every four years. One pair of low-quarter shoes and one pair of riding boots were issued to officers. New riding boots were issued every four years. The following items were issued every year:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Shirts	3
Shorts	3
Tie	2
Socks, summer	6
Socks, winter	3
Shoes, low-quarter	1
Gloves	1

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Conscripts were issued new uniforms when they entered the service and kept them for their stay in the service. When released from active duty they were required to turn in all issued clothing.

(2) Turn-ins and Inspections

Old uniforms were turned in to the supply room. [redacted] they were reissued to lower grades of enlisted personnel. If a soldier lost part of his uniform, he was required to pay for it. Inspections were held daily to insure that uniforms were being maintained properly, and once a year inspections were made to insure that all personnel had the clothing which had been issued to them.

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d. Retirement

(1) Eligibility for Retirement

Officers and EM could retire from the service after serving 35 years, but they could not receive retirement pay until they reached the age of 56. This period of 35 years did not necessarily have to be service in the Armed Forces, since all persons in Czechoslovakia who were working for the state or for state-owned enterprises were eligible for retirement after 35 years of service. Longevity for retirement purposes began when an individual reached the age of 19. If, for example, a person worked in a factory and was deferred from the service for six years, then was called to the service for two years, and later enlisted for four more years; after this period he left the service, worked in an office for six years, and then became a mine worker for 17 years - all this time would be computed for retirement and when the individual reached 56 years of age he would be eligible to receive retirement pay.

(2) Application for Retirement

All military personnel were allowed to apply for retirement, but this did not necessarily mean they would be retired. The Ministry of National Defense was the final authority for approving retirements. An officer could remain on duty if he desired to do so. Other personnel who, because of age, were not considered fully capable of performing duties as a soldier were forced to retire after 35 years of service.

(3) Retirement Pay

Retirement pay was based on a percentage of an individual's basic pay and would be paid in proportion to the percentage of retirement pay allowed for each type of work and the number of years employed on each job. [redacted] mine workers and pilots received 90 percent; army personnel, 60 percent; and office workers, 50 percent of basic pay. The government issued a book in January 1957 which listed the retirement pay for each type of work [redacted]

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A person retiring from the service could obtain a civilian job and still receive a portion of his retirement pay. [redacted] it was 50 percent of retirement pay.

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e. Soviet Military Advisors

(1) Assignment and Pay of Soviet Advisors

[redacted] until 1954 Soviet military advisors were assigned to each regiment, division, and corps of the Armed Forces. But in 1955 the Soviet

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advisors of regiments were released.

the Soviet advisors had nothing to do in the regiment. He said there were many Soviet advisors in the Ministry of National Defense, ranging in grade from major to brigadier general. Regardless of their grade, they received the same function pay as the commander of the unit to which they were assigned. They were very influential men and actually had more power than the commander himself.

(2) Attitude of Czechoslovak Personnel Toward Soviet Advisors

the officers and career NCO's thought the Soviet advisors were stupid and that they simply did not know what they were talking about most of the time. Czechoslovak officers were better educated than the Soviet advisors and therefore resented the high position of the latter. Officers and EM would make fun of the Soviet advisor behind his back and call him "Nefachcenko", which meant he walked around all day with his hands in his pocket and had nothing to do. Also, instead of referring to the Soviet advisor by name, they would call him "Colonel Nefachcenko".

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f. Officers' Honor Court

The Officers' Honor Court (Cestni Dostojnický Soud) was established by law and was designed to try and punish officers, who by their actions, violated the honor of the officer corps. These violations were not of a military nature. Some of the offenses for which an officer could be tried were: stealing, being drunk in uniform, fighting in uniform, a single officer having intimate relations with another soldier's wife, a married officer having intimate relations with another woman, or association with prostitutes.

Every officer was required to report to his CO any incident which was against the honor of the officer corps.

(1) Selection of Court Members

Members of the court were selected by a vote of all officers of a particular unit. Honor courts were established at battalion, regiment, and division level. Junior lieutenants, lieutenants, and senior lieutenants were not eligible to be members of this court. The board consisted of four members, all of higher grade than the accused. Normally, for company grade officers, the president of the court was a major and the other members were captains. Field grade officers were usually tried at division level and the president of the court was a colonel and the other members were lieutenant colonels.

(2) Court Proceedings

When an officer committed an act against the honor of the officer corps, the Honor Court decided whether or not the act was serious enough for the officer to appear before the court. During the court proceedings all officers of the unit senior to the accused were required to be present.

(3) Punishments Authorized

The Honor Court was authorized to give the following punishments: a verbal reprimand, written reprimand, house arrest not to exceed 28 days, transfer to another unit, one grade reduction, reduction to the lowest enlisted grade, or transfer to the reserve.

In addition to the above punishments, the CO of the accused could also impose a punishment.

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(4) Specific Instance of a Trial of an Officer by the Honor Court

[redacted] a member of the 6th AF Bn in PILSEN in 1953 a married officer, Senior Lieutenant CERNY, (fnu) was tried by the Officers' Honor Court for having intimate relations with a female sergeant. CERNY was found guilty and transferred to the reserve.

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4. Information on the Military Reserve

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a. Transfer to the Reserve from Active Duty

Conscripts were automatically transferred to the reserve upon completion of two years of active duty. NCO's were automatically transferred to the reserve upon completion of their tour of active duty, providing they did not re-enlist.

Officers could be transferred to the reserve for the following reasons; however, the Ministry of National Defense was the final authority on transfers of all officers:

Retirement from active duty after 35 years of service

Personal request by officers with bona fide reasons, such as being passed over for promotion or physical defects which were not sufficient for forced separation

Recommendation of the individual's commander, for disciplinary reasons

Medical reasons

Conviction by a military court martial

Conviction by an Officers' Honor Court.

b. Processing for Transfer from Active Duty to the Reserve

When an individual received orders transferring him to the reserve, he turned in all army clothing and equipment before departing his unit. He was given his personnel records and told to report to the District Military Administration (Okresni Vojenska Sprava) of his area. This District Military Administration kept records of, and controlled all reservists in a particular area. An individual's personnel records normally consisted of the following documents:

Personal History Statement

Record of promotions

Record of rewards and punishments

Record of decorations

Record of military courses and schools attended

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Record of the degree of training completed

Record of political character.

From the above documents and a photograph of the individual, the District Military Administration prepared a military identification book (Vojenska Knizka). This book was given to the individual and he was told when he would be required to take the six weeks' period of active duty training.

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Records were kept on officers in the headquarters of the Armed Forces (Velitelstvi Vojsek) and also in the Ministry of National Defense. When a man was transferred to the reserve, the records kept by the Armed Forces headquarters were forwarded to the "reserve headquarters" (sic).

Personnel in the reserve were not assigned to any particular unit of the Armed Forces. In the event of a general mobilization, reservists could be assigned to any unit in any branch of the service.

c. Training in the Reserve

(a) Periodic Six Weeks' Training

Officer and enlisted reservists were required to undergo six weeks of military training every two years except in the case of former career officers and NCO's entering the reserve who were exempt from taking this training for a period of three to six years, immediately after being relieved from active duty. Reservists received their orders from the District Military Administration, which received information from the "reserve headquarters" of the Ministry of National Defense. [redacted] reservists were required to undergo this training until they reached the age of 40. He did not know how long a person was required to remain in the reserve.

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Officers who were regular army officers who were later transferred to the reserve were not required to undergo reservist training for three to six years after their release from active duty, but after that period they were required to train for six weeks every two years.

(b) Weekly Training Classes

[redacted]

non-career officers were required to attend training classes for four hours every week. This training was conducted by regular army officers of the District Military Administration and, in the case of specialized subjects, by officers who were specialists in a particular field. Training was conducted at local army camps or if an army camp was not located near a town, in the local school. These classes were usually held on Saturday afternoons. The subjects taught were: basic army regulations and customs, political indoctrination, leadership, tactics, and chemical defense training.

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Non-career reserve officers were required to attend classes for one year, after which they received an examination on all subjects taught. If a reservist passed the test he was then required to take six weeks' active duty training every two years. If a reservist failed the examination, he was required to attend classes for another year and re-take the examination.

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(c) Active Duty Training with Former Unit

Some reserve personnel were sent to the unit to which they had been assigned while on active duty for reservist training.

[REDACTED]

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d. Pay of Reservists During Training Periods

Reservists received the same pay as active duty personnel during their six weeks' training every two years.

e. Training Areas for the Reserve

(a) Libava Training Area

The training area at LIBAVA² was the main infantry training area for reservists in Czechoslovakia. A permanent party cadre was stationed here to supervise reserve training from March to October of each year. The area was closed during the winter months. Regardless of the branch of service a person served in while on active duty, the majority of reserve personnel were given infantry training. Source was familiar with the boundaries of this training area because he flew over the area during maneuvers in 1950. He heard in 1956 from his friends that reservists received orders to go for six weeks training at LIBAVA, the orders read that he should proceed to HRUBA VODA. From HRUBA VODA reservists were required to walk to LIBAVA, a distance of approximately eight kilometers. This training area was occupied by Germans during WW II, and after the war they were forced to leave. No civilians lived there and civilians were restricted from entering the area. Buildings which were vacated were used by the army for billets and offices.

(b) Milovice Training Area (See Annex D.)

The training area at MILOVICE² was used for specialized training such as for the tank corps, antiaircraft artillery, and motor corps.

[REDACTED]

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In the training area there was a tank firing range and an air-to-ground firing range. The terrain in the vicinity of tank firing range was very sandy. [REDACTED] in 1951, [REDACTED] many reservists undergoing training, and [REDACTED] some [REDACTED] were still going to this area for training.

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(c) Slovak Training Area

[REDACTED] there was a reserve training area in Slovakia, but could not give its location or further information concerning it.

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f. Deferments From Reserve Training

If an individual was sick and received orders to report for reserve training, he had to report to the District Military Administration where he was given a physical examination. It was then determined by the District Military Administration whether or not the reservist would be excused from training. If excused, the reservist was required to take the prescribed training at a later date.

g. Recall to Active Duty

[REDACTED] it was possible for a reservist to request active duty service, although he did not know of any reservist who had done so.

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The application was processed through the District Military Administration to the Ministry of National Defense where active duty orders would be issued. It was also possible for the Ministry of National Defense to call reserve officers to active duty involuntarily. This was done in 1950.

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h. Promotions

Reservists were promoted if their performance of duty during the six weeks reserve training was outstanding and the reservist was recommended for promotion by the training camp commander. Recommendations usually were made after the reservists had completed training and they were forwarded to the District Military Administration for enlisted men, and to the Ministry of National Defense for officers. After a review of the individual's records to determine that he was otherwise qualified, orders would be issued promoting the reservist to the next higher grade. very few promotions were awarded to reservists; he estimated that five out of every 100 reservists received promotions each year.

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i. Application for a Commission in the Reserve

A reserve EM could become a reserve officer by making an application through the District Military Administration to the regiment in which he served while he was on active duty. If approved by the regimental commander, the application was forwarded to the Ministry of National Defense for final approval. The Ministry of National Defense then notified the District Military Administration which notified the EM that he was required to attend the weekly reserve training classes with the non-career officers. Upon completion of one year of training classes and passing of the examination, the EM was commissioned as a reserve officer.

B. AMMUNITION PLANTS AND STORAGE AREA (See Annex E.)

1. Unidentified Underground Ammunition Plant near ADAMOV

a train station was built in 1954 or 1955 near ADAMOV to accommodate workers of the unidentified underground ammunition plant located near this area. many workers leave the train at this station and walk toward the area where the unidentified underground ammunition plant was located could not see the entrance of the plant from the train.

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unidentified cannons, unidentified weapons, and ammunition were produced at this plant.

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many people from the surrounding towns and from BRNO worked there. The plant operated 24 hours a day. many houses about three years old and many more houses being constructed in this area. The number of houses in this area had doubled since 1950. this plant was operated by the Adamovska-Skodovka ammunition plant in ADAMOV.

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2. Adamovska-Skodovka Ammunition Plant

The Adamovska-Skodovka ammunition plant was located in the northern part of ADAMOV. This plant could be seen from the Prague-Brno train this plant employed about 1500 personnel and produced unidentified cannon, unidentified small arms,

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[REDACTED]

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and ammunition. This was an old plant and was in operation during World War II.
[REDACTED] this plant also operated 24 hours a day.

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3. Gunpowder Storage Area

A gunpowder storage area cut into the side of a mountain was located on the east side of the Adamo-Krtiny road near the Adamovska-Skodovka ammunition plant. People referred to this storage area as "Pacharny" (Gunpowder) because they believed gunpowder was stored there.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

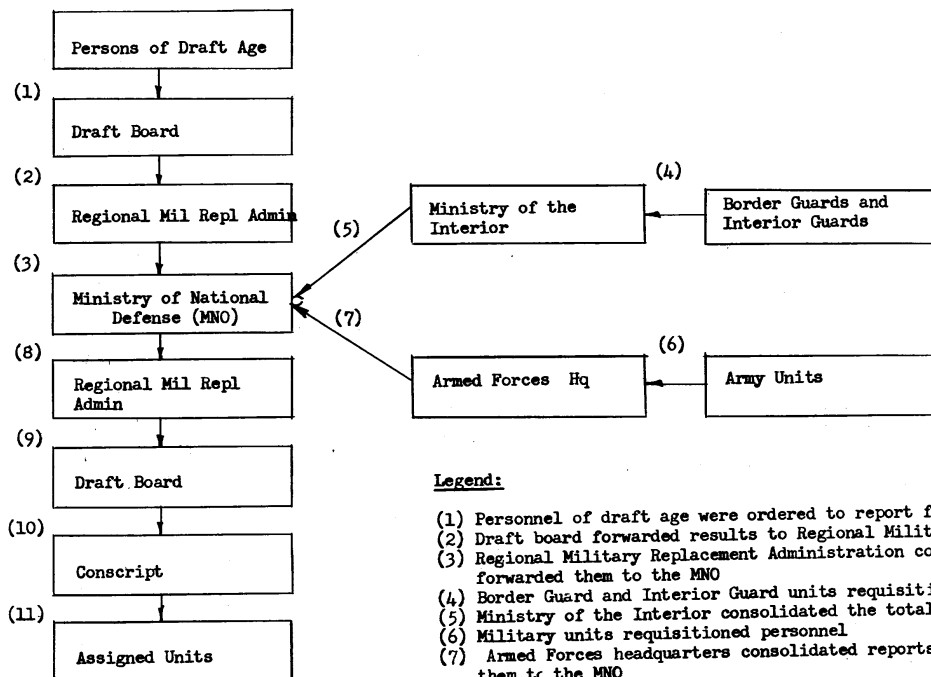
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Annex A

REPLACEMENT CYCLE



Legend:

- (1) Personnel of draft age were ordered to report for examination
- (2) Draft board forwarded results to Regional Military Replacement Administration
- (3) Regional Military Replacement Administration consolidated the totals and forwarded them to the MNO
- (4) Border Guard and Interior Guard units requisitioned personnel
- (5) Ministry of the Interior consolidated the totals and forwarded them to MNO
- (6) Military units requisitioned personnel
- (7) Armed Forces headquarters consolidated reports from units and forwarded them to the MNO
- (8) MNO sent quotas to each Regional Military Replacement Administration
- (9) Regional Military Replacement Administration forwarded quotas to each draft board
- (10) Draft boards sent out draft notices
- (11) Conscripts reported to assigned units

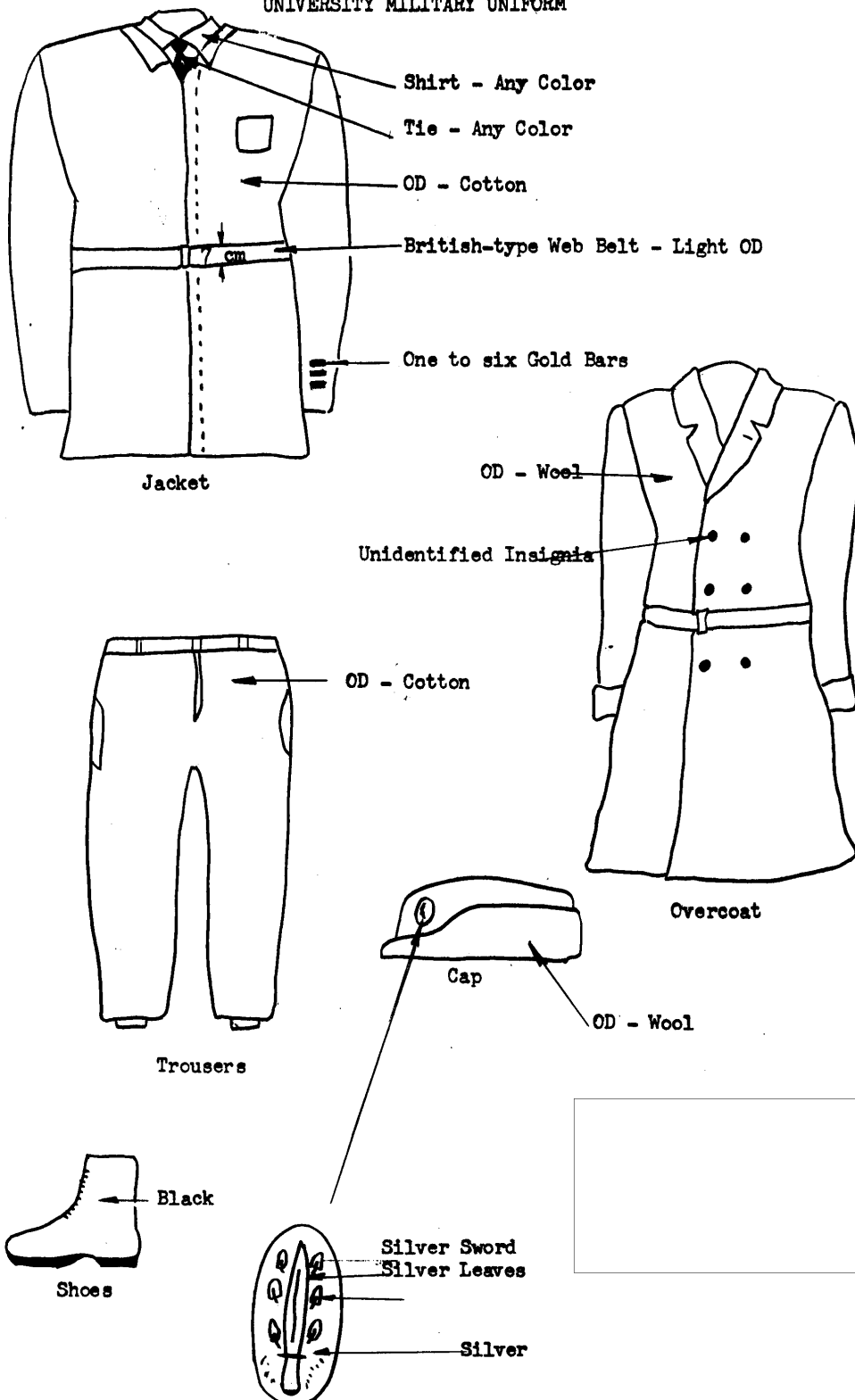
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Annex B

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UNIVERSITY MILITARY UNIFORM



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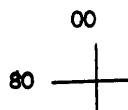
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Annex C

RESERVE TRAINING AREA AT LIBAVA, CZECHO-
SLOVAKIA



Legend:

- A. Libava Reserve Training Area
- B. Town of LIBAVA
- C. Town of HRUBA VODA



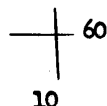
MESTO LIBAVA

HRUBA VODA

Map Ref:

RATIBOR and HRANICE, Czechoslovakia

Scale: 1:100,000



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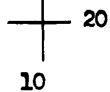
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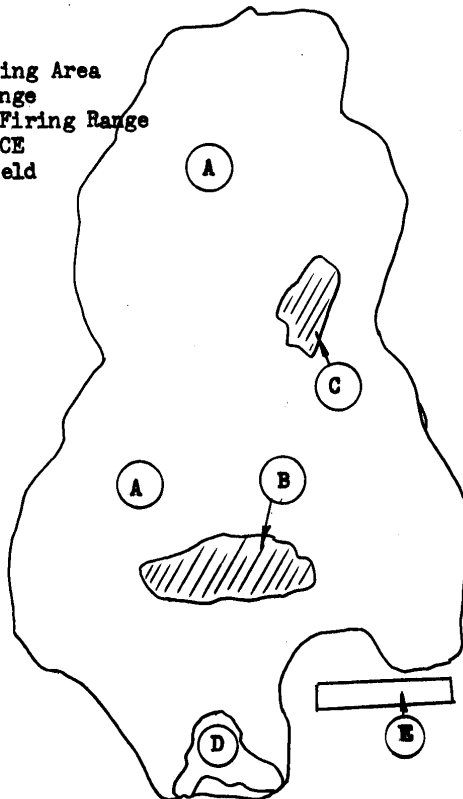
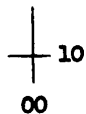
Annex D

RESERVE TRAINING AREA AT MILOVICE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA



Legend:

- (A) Milovice Training Area
- (B) Tank Firing Range
- (C) Air to Ground Firing Range
- (D) Town of MILOVICE
- (E) "Mlada" Air Field



Map Ref:

MLADA BOLES LAV and PRAHA, Czechoslovakia

Scale: 1:100,000



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Annex E

**PINPOINT LOCATION OF AMMUNITION PLANTS
AND STORAGE AREA NEAR ADAMOV, CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

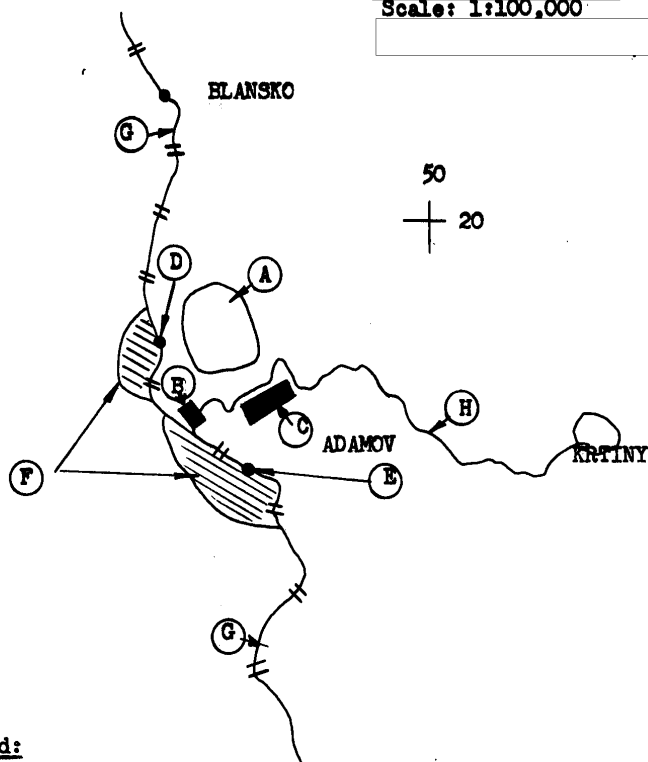
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PROSTEJOV, Czechoslovakia

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Legend:

- (A) Unidentified underground ammunition plant
- (B) Adamovska-Skodovka ammunition plant
- (C) Gunpowder storage area
- (D) New train station
- (E) Adamov train station
- (F) New housing area
- (G) Brno-Prague Railroad
- (H) Adamov-Krtiny road

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